



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

February 16 with invalids for Southampton, touching at Cape Town two days later, but not going to the dock. Two days after leaving Cape Town the Lascar steward was taken ill and had at first a temperature of 103.5° F. and complained of tenderness in the inguinal regions. Later the temperature was septicæmic and then normal. The case was not considered infectious and was not reported on the vessel's arrival at Plymouth, March 12, or at Southampton, March 13. He went to an infirmary for an operation on a fluctuating bubo, and, the case being considered suspicious, the health officer was notified and the case was sent to the isolation hospital for observation. Pus was collected from the bubo and found to contain the bacillus pestis. It is interesting to note that in this case the bacillus was found in pus that was swarming with the ordinary pus organisms.

All contacts of this case have been under observation and no further cases have been reported. The case of suspicious illness removed from the *Norman* at Southampton on the 23d has been proved not to be plague.

The plague continues to spread in Cape Colony. The official report for the week ended March 23 in Cape Town was as follows: Cases admitted, 46; deaths, 21; suspects, 3.

The number of cases among Europeans seems to be on the increase, and 3 cases have recently occurred among the troops stationed in or about Cape Town.

In Mauritius for the week March 14, 5 cases of plague occurred and 4 deaths. There were no cases reported during the week ended March 21.

In West Australia there were, on March 20, 9 cases of plague and 1 death. No case of plague has occurred at Singapore since March 7 and clean bills of health are now issued from that port.

Smallpox continues to decrease in Glasgow, and on the 28th there were only 2 cases admitted, and there were in hospital that day 319 cases. One death from smallpox is reported from Cardiff for the week ended March 23.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

#### GERMANY.

#### *Report from Berlin—Health conditions.*

BERLIN, GERMANY, *April 2, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the last weekly health report for Berlin shows a mortality of 13 from influenza against 19 of the previous week. It has been a cause of disappointment that the epidemic has continued so late in the season, a fact doubtless explained by the continued cold and damp weather. Now, as April has begun with warm spring-like weather, it is likely that the epidemic will soon terminate.

The mortality for all diseases during the past week was 16.9 per 1,000, quite a satisfactory death rate. It is worthy of note, however, the enormous proportion of deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, especially pulmonary tuberculosis. Of the 621 deaths in Berlin for all causes, 104 (16.7 per cent) were from pulmonary tuberculosis, and 72 (11.5 per cent) from acute diseases of the respiratory organs. It is probable that some of the diseases reported as "acute diseases of the respiratory organs" were due to the tubercle bacillus. The number of deaths reported from pulmonary tuberculosis is made to appear less also,

from the fact that many cases suffering from this disease are transported to the various sanatoria outside of Berlin proper. It is not surprising that the health authorities should be very active in combating the spread of tuberculosis.

They are considering the idea of following the example of New York City in requiring compulsory reporting of cases of tuberculosis.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Plague and cholera in various countries.*

BERLIN, GERMANY, *April 1, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following information obtained from the Imperial Health Office:

*Plague.*

BRITISH INDIA.—In Karachi, at the end of February, 1 to 4 cases of plague occurred daily.

According to the Civil and Military Gazette, in the whole of India, during the period from the 9th to the 16th of February, the number of deaths from plague had increased in an alarming manner, having risen from 4,377 during the foregoing week to 5,910. Of these 5,910 deaths, 3,600 occurred in the Province of Bengal, 267 in Mysore, 124 at Madras, and 233 at Calcutta. The number of deaths from plague in India during the corresponding week of last year amounted to 2,597.

CHINA—*Hongkong*.—In the period from January 12 to February 9, 6 plague cases occurred, all ending fatally.

According to an official report regarding the plague during the year 1900, up to October 31, 1,082 plague cases in Hongkong came to the knowledge of the authorities, all of the cases being among Chinese excepting 28; and of the 1,034 deaths from plague all were Chinese except 15. In 412 instances the dead bodies were found either in the street or in the harbor, where they were thrown at night by the Chinese to avoid the disinfection of the houses. During the year 43,000 rats were collected and killed.

RÉUNION.—According to an official notice of March 11, plague has ceased on the island. Departing ships have been given certificates of health since March 5.

SOUTH AFRICA—*Natal*.—In Durban a case of plague has occurred on a steamer arriving from Cape Town. The ship which had remained in strict quarantine left again on March 20 without having landed a single man.

*Cholera.*

BRITISH EAST INDIA.—In Calcutta during the period from February 10 to February 23, 44 persons have died from cholera.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*